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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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			<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
(54) Title: ORAL PREPARATION FOR THE PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF <i>HELICOBACTER SP.</i> INFECTION			
(57) Abstract			
<p>An oral preparation for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian gastrointestinal tract (especially the human stomach) caused by <i>Helicobacter sp.</i> (especially <i>H. pylori</i>) infection is described. The preparation comprises a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of at least one type of xanthophylls. The most preferred xanthophyll is astaxanthin which is soluble in oil, preferably naturally produced astaxanthin which is esterified with fatty acids. The oral preparation may further comprise carbohydrate structures, such as those which derive from the cell wall of the production alga <i>Haematococcus sp.</i>. The preparation may also comprise a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of a water soluble antioxidant, such as ascorbic acid (vitamin C). The oral preparation is presented in a separate unit dose or in mixture with food.</p>			

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**ORAL PREPARATION FOR THE PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC
TREATMENT OF *HELICOBACTER SP.* INFECTION**

5

The present invention relates to an oral preparation for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter sp.* infection. The preparation comprises at least one type of xanthophylles, preferably naturally produced
10 astaxanthin.

10

Background of the invention

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Since a few years *Helicobacter pylori* is classified as a primary cause of type B gastritis in humans.

20

Various *Helicobacter sp.* infect different animals, and must penetrate the gastric surface mucous layer [O'Toole PW et al., Mol Microbiol 1994, 14:691-703] to colonize the gastric epithelium and sub-mucosa [Wadström T et al., Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1996, 10(suppl 1): 17-28.; Valkonen KH et al., Infect immun 1994, 62:3640-3648.; Moran AP et al., J Appl Bacteriol 1993, 75:184-189.;

Wadström T et al., Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1993, 5 (suppl 2):512- 515].

Helicobacter is a flagellated motile organism probably penetrating the gastric mucous layer rapidly and efficiently with spiral movements associated with the unique spiral shape of this pathogen (*Helicobacter* from *helix*, which is Latin for spiral).

25

Helicobacter pylori can cause drastic changes of the gastric mucous membrane barrier functions in an early infection (i.e. type B gastritis) with breakdown of the hydrophobic lining of the gastric epithelium. This can cause back-flow of acid
30 and pepsin from the lumen into the mucosa to cause peptic ulcers in the stomach and duodenum. It seems likely that this breakdown of the mucosa

barrier also affects the uptake in the gastric mucosa of a number of substances in food such as certain food-associated carcinogens.

Xanthophylles, including astaxanthin, is a large group of carotenoids containing 5 oxygen in the molecule in addition to carbon and hydrogen. The carotenoids are produced *de novo* by plants, fungi and some bacteria [Johnson E.A. and Schroeder W.A., 1995, *Adv In Biochem Engin. Biotechn.* 53: 119-178]. In biological tests astaxanthin has been shown to possess clearly the best 10 antioxidative properties compared to other carotenoids [Miki W., 1991, *Pure and Appl Chem* 63 (1) : 141-146].

At present, the therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membranes of mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter* sp. infection, mainly involves the use of so-called proton pump inhibitors, such as *Losec*® 15 (omeprazol), and in case of gastric ulcers different antibiotics (which may cause the development of resistant strains).

Description of the invention

20 The present invention provides an oral preparation for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter* sp. infection, which comprises a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of at least one type of xanthophylles.

25 The oral preparation according to the invention may comprise a mixture of different types of xanthophylles or different forms of the same xanthophyll, such as a mixture of synthetic astaxanthin and naturally produced astaxanthin.

30 In a particular embodiment of the invention the mammalian gastrointestinal tract is the human stomach, and the *Helicobacter* sp. is *H. pylori*.

The mechanism of the prophylactic and therapeutic effect of the xanthophylles in the treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of the mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter sp.* infection is not known, but it is believed that the antioxidative properties of the xanthophylles, which are soluble in fat/oil, play an important role in the protection of the hydrophobic lining of the mucous membrane so that *Helicobacter sp.* cannot colonize.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the xanthophyll is dissolved in an oil of food grade.

10

In another preferred embodiment the type of xanthophyll is astaxanthin, particularly astaxanthin in a form esterified with fatty acids.

15

In yet another preferred embodiment the astaxanthin derives from a natural source, particularly a culture of the alga *Haematococcus sp.* [Renström B. et al, 1981, Phytochem 20(11) :2561-2564].

20

The oral preparation according to the invention may further comprise carbohydrate structures, such as lipopolysaccharides, polysaccharides and glycoproteins.

25

At present, the most preferred embodiment of the invention comprises algal meal having astaxanthin in esterified form with fatty acids dissolved in small droplets of naturally occurring oil and naturally occurring carbohydrate structures in the partially disrupted cell walls.

30

The oral preparation of the invention may comprise additional ingredients which are pharmacologically acceptable inactive or active in prophylactic and/or therapeutic use, such as flavoring agents, and a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of a water soluble antioxidant, especially ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

The oral preparation is presented in a separate unit dose or in mixture with food. Examples of separate unit doses are tablets, gelatin capsules and predetermined amounts of solutions, e. g. oil solutions, or emulsions, e.g. water-in- oil or oil-in-water emulsions. Examples of foods in which the 5 preparation of the invention may be incorporated is dairy products, such as yoghurt, chocolate and cereals.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a method of prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian 10 gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter sp.* infection, which comprises administration to said mammal of an oral preparation according to the invention.

The daily dose of the active ingredient of the invention will normally be in the range of 0.01 to 10 mg per kg body weight for a human calculated on the 15 amount of astaxanthin, but the actual dose will depend on the mammalian species and the individual species-specific biological effect.

Experiments

20 The oral preparation used in the experiments is the xanthophyll astaxanthin which is commercially produced via culturing of the algae *Haematococcus sp.* by AstaCarotene AB, Gustavsberg, Sweden.

25 Astaxanthin from other sources, and other xanthophylls as well, are expected to be similarly useful for the purposes of the invention. An advantage of using astaxanthin from algae is, however, that the astaxanthin exists in a form esterified with fatty acids [Renström B. et al, *ibid*], which esterified astaxanthin thereby is more stable during handling and storage than free astaxanthin.

30 The naturally produced astaxanthin can be obtained also from fungi and crustaceans, in addition to from algae [Johnson E.A. and Schroeder W.A., *ibid*].

Fifty 6 - 8 weeks old Balb/cA mice weighing 28- 30 g were infected with *H. pylori* by administration of 10^8 cfu in phosphate buffer through a gastric tube into the stomach. The treatment was repeated three times on one-day intervals [Aeljung P., et al., 1996, FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol. 13: 303-309].

5

After 14 days, 10 mice were sacrificed and cultures were made on stomach biopsies to isolate *H. pylori*. The culturing takes seven days.

10 Twenty-one days after the infection with *H. pylori* half of the remaining animals were given feed supplemented by algal meal corresponding to 0.3 mg astaxanthin per animal per day for a period of 10 days.

15 On day 30 half of the animals in each group were sacrificed and culturing was made in a similar way as disclosed above.

15

On day 40 the rest of the animals were sacrificed and culturing was made in a similar way as disclosed above.

20 The results are given in Table 1.

20

Table 1.

The number of animals positive for *H. pylori* per number of sacrificed animals.

<u>Day</u>	<u>Treated animals</u>	<u>Control animals</u>
25 14	—	8 / 10
30	0 / 8	8 / 10
30 40	0 / 10	7 / 10

From the results in Table 1 it is evident that the algal meal containing astaxanthin has a therapeutic effect and can be used for prophylactic purposes.

CLAIMS

5

1. Oral preparation for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by a *Helicobacter sp.* infection, which comprises a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of at least one type of xanthophylles.

10

2. Oral preparation according to claim 1, wherein the mammalian gastrointestinal tract is the human stomach and the *Helicobacter sp.* is *H. pylori*.

15

3. Oral preparation according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the xanthophyll is dissolved in an oil of food grade.

4. Oral preparation according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the type of xanthophyll is astaxanthin.

20

5. Oral preparation according to claim 4, wherein the astaxanthin is in a form esterified with fatty acids.

25

6. Oral preparation according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the astaxanthin derives from a natural source.

7. Oral preparation according to claim 6, wherein the natural source is a culture of the alga *Haematococcus sp.*

30

8. Oral preparation according to any one of the claims 1-7, which further comprises carbohydrate structures.

9. Oral preparation according to claims 7 and 8, which comprises algal meal having astaxanthin in esterified form with fatty acids dissolved in small droplets of naturally occurring oil and naturally occurring carbohydrate structures in the 5 partially disrupted algal cell walls.

10. Oral preparation according to any one of claims 1 - 9, which further comprises a prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective amount of a water soluble antioxidant.

11. Oral preparation according to claim 10, wherein the water soluble antioxidant is ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

12. Oral preparation according to any one of claims 1 - 11, which is presented 15 in a separate unit dose or in mixture with food.

13. Method of prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of inflammation in the mucous membrane of mammalian gastrointestinal tract caused by *Helicobacter sp.* infection, which comprises administration to said mammal of 20 an oral preparation according to any one of claims 1 - 12.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 98/00628

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 A61K31/12 A61K31/07

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE WPI Week 9524 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 95-182023 XP002067980 & JP 07 099 924 A (NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA LTD) , 18 April 1995 see abstract --- DATABASE WPI Week 9603 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 96-026969 XP002067981 & JP 07 300 421 AA (ITANO REITO KK) , 14 November 1995 see abstract --- -/-	1,3,4,6, 12
X		1,4-6,12

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 June 1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 98/00628

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 00130 A (THE HOWARD FOUNDATION ET AL.) 5 January 1995 see page 6, line 1 - line 5 see page 7, line 15 see page 8, line 1 - line 8 see page 8, line 15 see examples 7,9-12 ---	1,3-5,8, 10-12
Y	P. BUBRICK: "Production of astaxanthin from Haematococcus" BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY, vol. 38, 1991, pages 237-239, XP002067978 see the whole document ---	2,6,7,13 6,7
Y	D. BAGCHI ET AL.: "Production of reactive oxygen species by gastric cells in association with Helicobacter Pylori" FREE RADICAL RESEARCH, vol. 24, no. 6, 1996, AMSTERDAM, NL, pages 439-450, XP002067979 see Discussion ---	2,13
X	WO 96 23489 A (BASF AG ET AL.) 8 August 1996 see page 3, line 14 - line 38 & GB 2 280 110 A -----	1,4,12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 98/00628

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claim 13 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/EP 98/00628

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
WO 9500130	A 05-01-1995	AU 7005694	A	17-01-1995	
		GB 2280110	A,B	25-01-1995	
		ZA 9404633	A	25-10-1995	
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		EP 0806946	A	19-11-1997	